



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

To make the envelopes it is necessary to use two pieces of paper of different sizes, one being narrower and shorter than the other. The size of the pieces is determined by the size of the specimens to be mounted. The margin of the envelope should be wide enough to hold the specimen securely and at the same time leave a sufficient amount of the specimen exposed for examination purposes. The smaller piece is folded at the ends as in fig. 1,a. This piece is then placed on the larger piece and the sides of the larger piece folded over as in fig. 2,b. The ends (fig. 2,c) are then folded under giving the completed envelope as shown in fig. 3. These envelopes can then be glued to the herbarium sheet and the specimens inserted as with ordinary envelopes.

The advantages claimed for this method are in the saving of time in the examination of the specimens and, also, in the saving of the specimens from becoming broken.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

---

## REVIEW

### A CATALOGUE OF PORTUGUESE MOSSES<sup>1</sup>

The bryological flora of Portugal has for a long time been far less well known than that of any other portion of Western Europe. How little the flora has been studied may be seen from the fact that when Messrs. Dixon and Nicholson<sup>2</sup> in 1911 re-traversed the ground so carefully worked by the Count de Solms-Laubach in the Algarve, out of the hundred species and varieties recorded by them twenty-three were believed to embody new records for Portugal. Indeed, Brotherus in the *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*, writing in 1901, lists only three papers dealing with Portuguese mosses. Since then, however, active work by Messrs. Dixon, Nicholson, Kindberg, Coutinho, Machado, and Luisier, have greatly extended our knowledge, until the work now before us lists 7 species of *Sphagna*, 4 of *Andreaea*, and 313 species of *Bryales* exclusive of varieties, many of which latter are considered species by other authors.

Senhor Machado's work attempts to set forth the actual present day knowledge of Portuguese mosses. No form has been admitted to the list unless the author has personally examined an authentic specimen, or in a few cases, has found a printed report of the highest authenticity. Furthermore, the distributional data given are all exact, with citation of locality and collector, practically no generalizations being attempted. We cannot too strongly commend this attitude, which not only makes easy the study of geographic distribution, but renders it possible for subsequent authors to verify Senhor Machado's work at any time should differences arise in interpretation of species.

---

<sup>1</sup> Antonio Machado. *Catálogo descritivo de Briologia Portuguesa*. Edicao e propriedade do Gabinete de Botânica de Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto. Lisboa. 1919. pp. 1-143. 18 X 26 cm.

<sup>2</sup> H. N. Dixon. Results of a Bryological Visit to Portugal. *Rev. Bryol.* **39**: 33-50. (1912).

The *Catálogo*, however, is much more than merely an annotated list. There are analytic keys to families, genera, and species, and a four or five line description summarizes the salient features of each form. The keys seem, also, to be based upon obvious characters wherever possible. Sufficient synonyms are given to facilitate reference to standard works of bryology, and in the case of all species not mentioned in such works a footnote quotes the original description in full. No new species or varieties are proposed in the present list, Dr. Machado having followed the commendable course of describing novelties in more easily accessible journals. He has seen fit, however, to make some twenty new combinations (all listed below), and we confess that it seems to us unwise to make such changes in a publication which must by its nature be of limited circulation. These combinations are due in part to questions of priority, in part to generic changes, and in part to the reduction of species or subspecies to varieties. Concerning some of these matters opinions will ever differ, especially as regards the relative rank of forms, but we cannot see the advantage of replacing Hedwig's *Bartramia* with *Plagiopus*, without a careful discussion of the questions involved and an attempt to cover the nomenclatural changes needed for all species. The author's course compels future workers to canvass the ground afresh and means the citation of one additional title in literature for a matter of but three names. Nor do we see the advantage of subordinating Raddi's *Fabronia pusilla*, the type of the genus, to Schwaegrichen's *F. octoblepharis*.

There are an annoying number of changes of spelling and of typographic errors of other sorts, not all of which are covered by the list of errata. Such errors are responsible doubtless for indicating the following combinations as new: "*Pottia intermedia* var. *litoralis* (Mitt.)," which should be (Mitt.) Dixon; "*Bryum caespitium* L. var. *commense* (Husn.)," which should be var. *comense* (Schimp.) Husn.; "*Eurhynchium confertum* Milde var. *brevifolium* (Milde)," which should have the parentheses omitted; "*E. rusciforme* Milde var. *atlanticum* (Brid.)," which should be var. *atlanticum* (Brid.) Milde; and "*Raphidostegium substranomulosum* (Dixon)," which should be *Rh. substrumulosum* Dixon (the spelling is corrected in the "errata"). We are keenly aware, however, of the difficulties that printing anything whatsoever, wrong or right, involves at the present time and do not wish to be understood as being critical of what a stupid compositor has made our confrère say. On the contrary, we extend to Senhor Machado our heartiest congratulations upon the *Catálogo*, and wish him all success in his further studies upon the Portuguese mosses.

The following lists includes all cases where the combinations in Dr. Machado's list have not, to our knowledge, been used previously. The authority for the new combination will in all cases be Machado. *Ceratodon purpureus* Brid. var. *corsicus* (Schimp.); *Fissidens polyphyllus* Wils. var. *Welwitschii* (Schimp.); *Grimmia trichophylla* Grev. var. *Sardoa* (De Not.); *Tortula meridionalis* (Luisier) (= *Desmatodon*, Luisier); *Trichostomum humile* (Hedw.) (= *Barbula caespitosa* Schwaegr.); *Cinclidotus mucronatus* (Brid.) (= *Dialytichia Brebissonii* Limpr.); *Funaria mediterranea* Lindb. var. *dentata* (Crome), *et convexa* (Spruce);

*Plagiopus strictus* (Brid.), *P. pomiformis* (Hedw.), *P. ithphyllus* (Brid.) (all formerly *Bartramiae*); *Pohlia elongata* Hedw. var. *longicolla* (Hedw.); *Bryum filiforme* Dicks. var. *juliforme* (Solms); *B. caespitium* L. var. *pseudo-Kunzei* (Limpr.); *Fabronia octoblepharis* (Schleich.) Schwaegr. var. *pusilla* (Raddi); *Camptothecium Phillippeanum* (Spruce) (= *Homalothecium*, Br. & Sch.); *Eurhynchium algerianum* Kindb. var. *scabrellum* (Dixon); *E. rusciforme* Milde var. *lusitanicum* (Schimp.), et *complanatum* (Schultz); *E. confertum* Milde var. *hercynicum* (Jaegr.) (the parenthetical authority should be Hampe); *E. megapolitanum* Milde var. *meridionale* (Schimp); *Hypnum cupressiforme* L. var. *imponens* (Hedw.)

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN.

---

### NOTES ON CURRENT BRYOLOGICAL LITERATURE

B. LYNGE.—*Index Specierum et Varietatum Lichenum quae collectionibus "Lichenes Exsiccati" distributae sunt.* (Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. 57: 465-569; 58: 1-96. 1919, 1920.)—These articles are issued as supplements to the regular volumes of the Nyt Magazin. The first referred to above is the conclusion of Pars Prima of the Index, listing the contents of the various fascicles of exsiccati by number under the title of the work itself. The second reference is to the beginning of Pars Secunda, which includes an alphabetic list of the 119 different series of exsiccati indexed in part one, and begins the alphabetic list of the genera and species with reference to the exsiccati containing specimens of them. The two parts of this work by Dr. Lynge will, we understand, eventually be issued as separate volumes.

S. SORENSEN.—*Eidsvoll l vmosflora.* (Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. 58: 1-27. 1920)—The article, which is in Norwegian, is an annotated catalogue of some three hundred mosses collected during a five-year residence in Eidsvoll, a district of some 115 square miles situated just north of Christiana.

A. LUISIER.—*Les Mousses de Mad re.* (Broteria Ser. Bot. 18: 79-97, 99-120. 1920.)—The first article concludes the systematic account of the Madeiran mosses already noticed in our columns, covering the families Sematophyllaceae and Brachytheciaceae with critical notes on a number of species. The second article commences the detailed keys to families, genera, and species, with references to the previously published articles of the series. Father Luisier has, however, enlarged the scope of the keys so that they include all species known from the groups of Atlantic Islands adjacent to Madeira, and he has incorporated in the keys sufficient descriptive matter for the identification through the keys alone, of all save critical species. The series of articles is to be continued.

V. F. BROTHERUS.—*Contributions   la Flore bryologique de l'Ecuador.* (Revue bryologique 47: 1-16, 35-46. 1920.)—The articles represent the fruit of the study of collections made in the provinces of Oriente and Azuay during 1909 and 1920 by Abb  Allioni. The region has been almost unknown bryologically. Dr. Brotherus's list contains descriptions of 35 new species, besides varieties and several new combinations. Localities are given with the greatest care.